









LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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**50.** Because the Churches of Jerusalem, Antioch, and many other places anciently called Catholic, and the Church of Constantinople, which cannot be THE ONE CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH, as she assumes herself to be; therefore—

**CONSIDERATION.**—"The mystification of this "Reason" I have frequently noticed."

**51.** Because all the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church have never been professed or believed, or even known, by the great majority of her own members, and many of them have been said to have been given up by HERETICAL AND HETEROGENEOUS CHURCHES, rejected as UNDESIRABLE AND CONTRADICTORY.

**CONSIDERATION.**—"The first part, even if true, would not be any good argument in favour of Protestantism. In reference to the second, I shall observe that the Catholic runs to the second, I shall observe that the Catholic does not feel much concern about the "protest" of Protestant churches."

**52.** Because Luther and other founders of the Reformation denied the infallible cardinal tradition of the Reformation from the Holy Scriptures, and clearly proved from that infallible authority that the sacrifice of the mass, and many doctrines of the Church of Rome, were contrary to the Word of God.

**CONSIDERATION.**—"I deny that Luther, and the other so-called Reformers, learned from the Sacred Scripture the doctrine of the so-called Reformers. As the author of the 'Sixty Reasons' has asserted in the 'Sacrifice of the Mass,' 'I shall observe that Luther declares in his writings that the objections he made against it, he had from the Word of God.'"

**53.** Because in all matters of faith and morals, controverted between Protestants and Romanists, the former appeal only to the infallible authority of Holy Scripture, while the latter appeal to the writings of "Fathers and Councils," the bulls of Popes, which are often CONTRADICTIONARY, and therefore cannot be an INFALLIBLE authority.

**CONSIDERATION.**—"The mystification of this "Reason" I have already developed."

**54.** Because some of the most learned expositors of Holy Scripture have shown that the Church of Rome is the "Antichrist" of which the Scriptures speak, and that she carries away the great weight which did corrupt the earth with her formation." Rev. xii., 2. "THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH," Rev. xviii., 9, are applied to her by the Word of God.

**CONSIDERATION.**—"I am surprised it did not occur to the author of the 'Sixty Reasons' that these hard words might have been intended by the Spirit of God for Henry VIII. and the other Reformers, so-called, with their FEMALE ASSOCIATES."

**55.** Because, in all the controversies between Protestants and Romanists, the strength of argument has been so strongly on the side of Protestantism, that the authorities of the Church of Rome have judged it better to avoid public controversy as much as possible.

**CONSIDERATION.**—"Every statement in this "Reason" is incorrect. Catholics neither fear nor shrink from being calculated to disturb the peace of a community, it may be ardent and charitable not to engage in it."

**56.** Because, in whatever point of view we consider the difference between Protestantism and Romanism are regarded by unprejudiced minds, whether doctrinal, moral, social, civil, or political, the Christian superiority of the former is manifestly apparent. Protestantism gives men more reforms, more elevation, and gives independence, prosperity, and happiness to a people; whereas Romanism keeps the masses of its people in darkness and ignorance, poverty, and misery. The history and present condition of the Christian nations of the world are confidently appealed to in support of these assertions.

**CONSIDERATION.**—"The author of the 'Sixty Reasons' is a Roman Catholic reader; such are my reasons for rejecting the Roman Catholic faith, and adhering to the Protestant religion; and they are submitted for your candid consideration on the side of Protestantism. That the authorities receive the truth of God, which is able to make you wise unto salvation."

**CONSIDERATION.**—"Every statement in this "Reason" is incorrect. Catholics neither fear nor shrink from being calculated to disturb the peace of a community, it may be ardent and charitable not to engage in it."

**B. LAW,** Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street.

**MOUNTCASTLE** having purchased Mr. J. Linton's stock and interest in his trade, begs to inform his Mr. J. Linton's friends that he has removed the business to his well-established shop in Market and George streets.

**G. GENT,** House and Sign Painter, Paperhanger, and Ornamentation-streets, has a new assortment moved to 174, Pitt-street, opposite Foxe.

**MR. SEYMOUR,** Dressmaker, 143, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo Patterns of the latest fashions from Paris.

**M. DAWSON,** Chronometer Maker, REMOVED to 237, George-street.

**LIDWIFE.**—Mrs. ROTENBURGH, Depomieda, 229, Clarence-street.

**EDICAL.**—Removal.—J. HENRY, Chemist and Druggist, to 659, George-street, opposite to the Haymarket.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—The undersigned has removed from 421, George-street, to the Stores recently occupied by Mr. J. S. WEBB, Wynyard-square. Entrance in George-street, No. 307. JOHN M.

**REMOVAL.**—J. SIMMONS, sen., has removed from his late residence, 512, Elizabeth-street, to 425, Castlereagh-street South.

**NURSING.**—Mrs. GARTON, Midwife and Monthly Nurse, has REMOVED from her late residence, Circular Quay, Long, Albion, to 3, New Kent-street.

**ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.** 843, George-street.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, Photographic Artist and Crayon Miniature Painter, continues to conduct the above establishment.

**PIANOFORTES.** first-class instruments, by Erard, Collard, &c. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Ewer's Harmon, Mendelssohn's Songs without Words. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

**NEW MUSIC.**—The most popular collection in the colony. Vocal and Instrumental. MOSS, Hunter-street.

**PIANOFORTES.** by Broadwood, Oshor, Brinsmade, Chappell, &c., on SALE or HIRE. MOSS, Hunter-street.

**FOR SALE, AS WOOLLOOMOOLOO, R. E. MILD-MAY, and ROYAL SOVEREIGN.**

**CHESES** ... 50 cases prime North's brand) (Compton's brand)

**BACON** ... 12 ditto ditto middles and bellies, ditto

**HAMS** ... 10 ditto ditto, smoked, ditto

**CURRENTS** ... 10 carotels new Patras

**RAISINS** ... 100 varieties of raisins

**PULPS** ... 30 barrels Barcelona

**SALAD OILS** ... 50 cases Hill and Ledger's, half-pint

**CASTOR OIL** ... 35 ditto ditto ditto, pints

**BOTTLED FRUITS** ... 35 ditto ditto ditto, half-pint

**HERRINGS** ... 100 dozers each 2 dozen, ditto ditto bladders

**VINEGAR** ... 30 ditto ditto ditto, quarts

**SHERRY** ... 60 bottles Mild East, 1837 growth

**RUM** ... 100 quarter casks pale medium quality

**GENEVA** ... 50 hogsheads, per cent. o. P. West India

**BRANDIES** ... 1000 cases key and JD&K brand

**ALES** ... 20 cases, 10 each, & 4 tins, Alport's

**PORTER AND ALE** ... 50 ditto ditto ditto, No. 1, Coops. & Co. Burton

**WOOLPACKS** ... 20 ditto Gundry, Downe, & Co's Dorset pale ale

**EAGS** ... 300 cases, each 4 dozen, of extra stout, and Co's bottling stout

**FISH** ... 20 boxes 10 lb. packs, and

**TAR** ... 35 ditto, each 300, three-sided metal canisters

**CANVAS** ... 100 barrels brim amber

**TILES** ... 100 ditto Stockholm

**METAL** ... 100 ditto ditto

**CLOPS** ... 20 bales best navy, Nos. 1 to 6

**DREPPERY** ... 20 cases Morewood and Co's

**MILLINERY** ... 5 tons Munst patent shagbaling, 18, 20, 22, and 24 oz.

**MACHINE GOODS** ... 25 bales of Milliner's assorted summer clothing

**GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,** Consulting-house, 215, George-street.

**THINNES.** Timber. Timber.—The very best descriptions of colonial hardwood timber, together with posts, rails, palings, &c., &c., and every other material connected with the trade, at the lowest prices. Apply to GEORGE BROWN, corner of Market and Castlereagh streets. N.B.—WOODS of the very best Forest oak shingles cheap.

**PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
THURSDAY.  
THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.  
**WITNESSES AT SELECT COMMITTEE INQUIRIES.**  
THE SPEAKER reported to the House that two certificates for expenses of witnesses examined before a select committee had been sent to him for signature. He might mention that he was anxious that all persons who were concerned, that those certificates had been drawn under a mistaken interpretation of the 44th standing order. That standing order gave every select committee power to award payment to the witnesses for their expenses; but it did not say it was necessary to employ in furtherance of the inquiry with which the committee was charged ; and the production of the chairman's certificate by any such witness, with a copy of the award signed by the clerk of the committee, would entitle the speaker to sign the written order to the clerk for payment of such sum as might therein be stated to be due to him for the special service therein named. Such order would be sufficient authority for other witnesses they might demand payments out of public moneys. And every such award, with the sum awarded, the particulars of the service rendered, and the name of the party in whose favor made, should be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the committee. In the case of the present instance, that they were two ordinary witnesses who gave evidence before the committee appointed to inquire into the Survey Department, and were not entitled to pay, as the particulars of the services rendered were not stated.  
**PAPERS.**  
MR. COWPER laid upon the table of the House a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to temporary arrangements now being making on the mail service between Great Britain and the Australian colonies. The despatch having been read to the House by the Chief Clerk, was ordered to be printed.  
MR. ROBERTSON laid upon the table of the House the undermentioned papers :—First progress report from the Commission of Inquiry into the recent accident upon the Great Southern Railway. Copy of commission extending the time for the Inquiry, by Commission, into the cause of the accident.  
**BRIDGE AT ALBURY.**  
MR. G. MACLEAY asked the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, "What are the dates of the two last communications that have passed between the Government of New South Wales and Victoria respectively on the subject of the erection of a bridge at Albury ?"  
MR. ROBERTSON, in reply, stated that the date of the last communication from the Government of Victoria was the 13th of March of the present year ; and the latest letter received from the Victorian Government was dated the 20th of March, also of this year.  
**PETITION.**  
MR. ARNOLD presented a petition from Thomas George Rusden, Esquire, complaining, among other things, that the Speaker withhold from him four several sums of one hundred pounds each, deposited by him in certain banks to the credit of the Speaker, to meet expenses in the matter of certain petitions, which have been laid aside.  
THE SPEAKER said, before the petition was received, he begged to remark that the allegations therein contained against the Speaker had been communicated with and informed that the money so deposited would be placed at his disposal, as he had only to call at that House for it, when he might receive it.  
MR. ARNOLD said he had only just received the petition to call at the second petition, and knew nothing of the circumstances of the case. He had intended it as he would a petition from any person, if it was not disrespectfully worded.  
At the request of Mr. ROBERTSON, the petition was then read.  
THE SPEAKER said perhaps he might explain to the House the circumstances referred to in the petition. The petitioner had presented a petition to that House the contents of which he considered illegal ; it was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Pensions, and by them rejected, its rejection being subsequently approved of by the House. The petitioner was therefore entitled to the £100 deposit when the House called at the second petition was sent to him (the Speaker), and being of opinion that it was such an one that the Speaker had nothing to do with, referring as it did to a general election, it ought to have been addressed to the Governor-General. It was unnecessary to press the point, and therefore he did not tell him that he had taken the wrong course, and that when he thought proper to call he could have the £100 deposit returned. Mr. Rusden knew that he had done so, and that the second petition was sent to him without and without the protection of the Government in order to obtain both the sums deposited and the assistance of the petitioner were therefore entirely false and untrue.  
The question that the petition be received was then put, and the House divided with the following result :—  

Ayes, 12. Mr. Donaldson Mr. Gordon Mr. Johnston Mr. Macleay Mr. W. Booth Mr. W. Macleay Mr. Patterson Mr. Porter Mr. Russell Mr. Arnold, (Dunelm.)	Noes, 23. Dr. Aileen Mr. Fairfax Mr. Jones Mr. Oakes Mr. Baker Mr. Thornton Mr. Quater Mr. Lloyd Mr. E. Hallington Mr. Rotton Mr. Fawcett Mr. Love Mr. Smith Mr. G. Macleay Mr. Foot Mr. Robertson Mr. Russell Mr. Campbell Mr. Buzell J. Cooper J. Tellier.
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The House having thus refused to receive the petition.

MR. ARNOLD said, as he thought the right of petition had been hastily interfered with, he would state his intention of again presenting the same petition on a future day.

**PASTORAL LANDS ASSESSMENT AND RENT BILL.**  
MR. ROBERTSON, on rising to move the second reading of this bill, said it was his intention to travel back somewhat into the history of the occupation of pastoral lands for the purpose of enabling those hon. members who were interested in the subject to pursue in that matter, to understand the circumstances of the case, and thus remove many of the difficulties which those hon. members might feel when called upon to vote on the proposed present measure. It would be in the memory of many hon. gentlemen that in the early times of the colony settlers took up portions of land beyond what were then called the boundaries of location. They took up those lands without authority and without the protection of the Government. Well, time passed on, and those settlers having become somewhat numerous, certain amongst them complained to Governor Bourke that persons of bad character—beyond these boundaries had also taken up land beyond these boundaries, and that they wished to protect themselves that a fee should be charged for registration, and license by the Crown be given to those who wished to depasture sheep or cattle beyond the boundaries of licensed holders should be allowed to enclose their lands. By referring to the second volume of the *Government Gazette*, it would be clearly seen that, as it was considered as a charge spoken of could in no way be regarded as a charge, the sole object of which was registration, the sole object of which was charging for re-landings being occupied by disreputable characters. Those of this having occurred in the earlier times of the colony, the Government, the Legislature, and it was in 1835 that the Government of the Colony was prominently in any way recognized the existence of these runs. They were recognized in 1835, in the report of the first Council nominated by Sir George Gipps. In 1836, the year after his death, Sir George Gipps exacted a £10 fee for that purpose, and in 1859, in the time of Sir George Gipps, it was undoubtedly brought in. That assessment revenue, and was to be applied for police protection for local purposes, and was not considered any part of the general revenue. In 1841, that Act was renewed for five years. In 1844, by the regulations of the 2nd April, Sir George Gipps first made it known that he showed that this was the first time a rent was paid, and was not a certificate for a fee, by which a man could not up any quantity of land, but it was that every stationary run was no longer to be, as heretofore, a charge upon the individual proprietor, but it assumed the character of a rent, for every party to pay it. The justification brought with him was that this was a proper course—to charge £10 for each run, was a proper it the position of rent. These resolutions were passed on the 2nd of April 1844, and were passed by the approval of the Legislature ; but were to pass them, and which he maintained that there had been from one end of the country to the other, the

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It is a specimen of Mr. Lowe's courtesy. To Boyd's dinner netting myself Mr. Lowe thought we could not do anything. Very sincerely yours, Ed. W. DAVENPORT.

Mr. Windesore thought he could not consistently go to the dinner, because of the jobbery that had taken place. Now, seeing the very responsible character of the bill to increase the rent of the land in this way, when they found that Port Phillip and South Australia had done the same thing, he thought it most desirable that the course the Government had taken should be justified. He thought that the public revenue required a large sum of money ("Oh, oh," from the Opposition)—the hon. member said "Oh, oh," but he would say it on a cold day. He asked whether it would be done, if he asked whether it would be to raise the money by a tax on tea and sugar or some other tax on the people of the country, or to take it from the public lands. He asked hon. members, whether they would be satisfied, if the Government would affirm that it should be raised by taxation, while the public lands were held without paying proper rental. He believed before they raised money by any general taxation, they ought to have sold the public lands. He thought that was the duty of the country. He had said that this bill differed from the one brought forward by the hon. member for Durham in the main point of difference being, that instead of providing throughout the whole country an equivalent amount of money, it proposed to take a certain amount of money as proposed in the previous bill, and another course, a scale shown in a schedule to that bill. There might be an objection taken to the scheme, and he was not disposed to say, that it was not a scheme, but he thought that the hon. member and members who attempted to make the schedule better, that they would find that they had a very difficult matter to deal with. He thought that whatever the objection to this schedule it would be found, with some alterations, that it was a very good one, and he could be desired, to raise the necessary amount of money. In the first place it must be allowed that the districts of the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Lower Darling, and the Darling, had in fact, in the past, possessed extraordinary advantages. It had been the case, that the upper part of the Lachlan ought not to be admitted into this class, and as perhaps there was some force in the objection, he would be prepared to move an amendment to that effect. He believed that the squatters having stations in those districts were most favourably situated in every respect. It was an old settled country, and the first chosen run of the country were in the neighbourhood of the Darling country. Seeing, then, that these runs were the best in the colony—that they were in the most favourable situation for a steady market, and that they suffered no interference in their possessions from the aborigines, he thought that it was not fair to say that he admitted that the squatters in these districts were owners of first class properties, and ought not to complain being put in the first class as regarded assessment. Coming now to the second class of assessment, he was going to say that he was not sure he knew the Liverpool Plains country, but, while acknowledging that it was a very fine country, would point out to the honorable members that the runs there were taken up in the early times of the colony, and that the squatters were not taking them up for speculative purposes; they were therefore very limited in extent, and on the account he was prepared to class them with those of the Darling. He did not mean, however, that they were extensive, and moreover, that before they were taken at a greater distance from a market. He had been informed that there was a portion of the Darling Down that was not placed on such favourable terms as the other portions, and he would be prepared to amend the portion being struck off, if any hon. member were sufficiently well acquainted with the country to define the limit. He was prepared to amend the schedule in the way or any other respect, where hon. members could show him that it was not a fair one. He was not prepared to insist that it was perfectly without fault, but with the few exceptions he had named, he believed it would be as nearly just as could be made. In the third class he had placed Gwydir, Wellington, Bligh, and Monaro. He was going to say that he was not sure of the extent of the country, but it was not so much so as those of the first class, nor was it so favourably situated with respect to distance from market. Neither Wellington nor Bligh could be considered as first class districts, but he was not sure that the runs in one of the daily papers relative to the runs having favoured the district of Bligh because he represented it, one word would show the erroneous nature of the statement. He did not mean, however, that the district of Bligh, but that he was not sure of the extent of the country, but it was not so much so as those of the first class, nor was it so favourably situated with respect to distance from market. Neither Wellington nor Bligh could be considered as first class districts, but he was not sure that the runs in one of the daily papers relative to the runs having favoured the district of Bligh because he represented it, one word would show the erroneous nature of the statement. 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[illegible][illegible]



Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the committee of the House stand in order of the day for Wednesday next. Mr. DONALDSON thought as such a large majority of the House were in favour of an assessment set for the 1st of January, that it would be better to let the bill go into committee on the bill as soon as possible. He therefore moved as an amendment that the committee of the bill stand in order of the day for tomorrow. Mr. COWPER objected to this, and said he considered there were other important matters that should be considered to-morrow. He proposed to finish the bill on the 1st of January, and he trusted the House would assent to the motion.

Mr. HAT hoped the Government would allow it to be a question of the House to stand in order of the day for Tuesday next, as there were several members, now that the Elections had taken place, who might be considered to have passed, who were not yet sitting in the House, in order to take part in the consideration of this bill.

Mr. MACARTHUR saw no reason why they should go into committee on this bill to-morrow, and believed that the consideration of it would not occupy more than two or three hours.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the Government would be content to take this bill on Tuesday next, provided it had precedence of all other business.

Mr. DONALDSON suggested that if this bill were taken up to-morrow, after the Electoral Bill, it would be a high expenditure of public money, since that bill could not occupy the House long.

Mr. JONES said that if the day were made Tuesday, then to take precedence, a majority of the House would be required to carry the motion.

Mr. GORDON objected to this course. He had no motion on the paper which he required to press on.

Mr. DONALDSON withdrew his amendment, and moved that the committee of the bill stand an order of the day for Tuesday next, then to take precedence of all other business.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the motion for the postponement of the bill till Tuesday next was put.

[illegible][illegible]

Mr. H. M. More, That this House do now unanimously  
 do a solemn vote of the whole to take into consideration the petition  
 of Thomas George Hudson, Esq, received by this House on the  
 17th June last, and printed by order of the House on the 29th  
 same month.

THE TWENTIETH OF AUGUST, 1857.  
 AN ALLEGORICAL RETROSPECT.  
 The morn was bright, as oft intent upon the plan  
 I had conceived, to write a tale, I deem'd not vain  
 In still more speedily mould, upon the beach I stray'd  
 Beneath me lay the shallow strand, while far, far eyes could see,  
 The crystal deep, like molten silver, roared on play'd:  
 The waves, I deem'd, were deck'd with pearls, and diamonds, and  
 The rippling wave, evenly torn, at a distant belt,  
 stood—surrounding the weary one entranced awhile—  
 As I lay, thus thought, 'if active, not as I am,  
 My brain, beneath its faintness awakes—  
 I thought, I thought, but I am not as I was,  
 I deem'd deep sleep'—how then art thou so far;  
 I then live from stately cars, the monarch's hopes  
 I still shired bow to free, The workmen wait  
 To kneel, and kneel the fether'd king, and kneel the  
 To sleep in, the hot and maddened brain.

Through fogs, with hanger around wild,  
 The hanger seeks to drive hanger  
 And waters, from the dark-<sup>est</sup> night,  
 More more beautiful in the brightening morn.  
 A DREAM.  
 I scarce did I lay me down, beneath the shade  
 Of an overhanging rock, then sleep possession took,  
 With my brain the varied fancies took,  
 Still dreamt was the scene of the lovely blue sky,  
 The rippling waters, the distant, striving city;  
 And the steady sails of the ship that they drift  
 Which sped along the tranquil waters,  
 The slowly heaved, the non-day heat  
 All were before me, the scene before me,  
 Good God! I—a fearful change came o'er the scene,  
 My hair grew stiff with fear, and sweat  
 Drank every pore preluded  
 The sky, so bright one hour ago,  
 Changed now to darkness night;  
 The wind, around me howled, and howling bore,  
 The frothing waves hurried to the shore.  
 The face of Heaven above gave a ghastly light,  
 With rain a deluge poured around me—  
 Stricken with fear and awe I seemed lay  
 In the footfalls of the elements that pass  
 Against such other, yet, but to consume  
 Do me make things—  
 With sense returning, came the dawn of day,

"And now I've opened my eyes, and in a moment  
 I shall see thee, my awful Lord, my God!  
 That met my wretched gaze—behold,  
 How thou convulsed'st me, and with each wave  
 Dost dash me, till my soul is almost gone!  
 Along the strand, in veiled confusion lay  
 I, while upon him, a martyr's blood was shed.  
 But, for a moment, on these I rest my eyes,  
 For by my side there lay  
 A little lamb—"Tears started from the wrist,  
 And stained with its own blood, was lying bare—  
 I started to my feet in dread dismay;  
 On my right side lay human remains,  
 Which I could not but gaze upon with awe.  
 What were such, but now torn and disarranged,  
 I moved a pace, and, lo! a human form  
 To gaze upon a form, eye, form, perfect,  
 And, so beautiful it was, that *this* had seemed  
 The life-saught *angel* "glorious the way  
 No scorch—no bruise—no pain, but that robe  
 Of white, which shone as if it were made  
 Was rent; but *there* she lay, in all her beauty,  
 Dead. The once heaving bosom, cold and motionless;  
 The face for ever fixed, and all the way  
 I turned away, no dare disturb, so bold she did seem,  
 That earthly youth I thought would have  
 For ever been away. I looked on, and raging main—  
*Merciful Providence!* there yet it lay,  
 The face from yore nor less, nor more, nor less,  
 And yet, and yet again, as though 'twere but

Against the waves: "water and heavy it is borne—  
 A thousand times, 'till we'll gain our outcried land,  
 We'll beat my breath, each second seemed an age;  
 A drowning and agitated—lore in 'res' 'n' 'n'  
 'till I reached, with a faintness, 'till I  
 Bled, I sank into the eddying, sloping surge;  
 And in the raging and the swirling, I heard  
 A demon voice mocking my hope.  
 The day now broke, revealed to view  
 A world of phantoms—eighty than I'er before  
 They ever did look upon.  
 No cliffs arose, no snow-white lawn  
 No earth, nor did I see those tops and sickly corners round,  
 A naked, unshined, unbarred there lay,  
 A lone, in harm, half of a female  
 A dead, a babe, a child of tender years,  
 Father and mother, half of a female,  
 A mother and wife and unbarred for death;  
 Portents of woe in dire confusion strewn;  
 And while east-borne by the wind I sped,  
 A BLOOD—the name thereof—DUBNAR,  
 BLOOMING, August 10th, 1858.

E. B. B.

**MASON'S ANNIVERSARY DINNER.**—The operative  
 Masons, on Wednesday evening, met to commemorate  
 a dinner, the general adoption of the short-  
 sentence by the trade. The large room at the

Master's was well fitted, and simple, and comfortable. "The Chairman placed on the table Mr. H. H. Croft, who had been elected as the representative of the cloth, the chairman, in a brief speech, suggested that her many virtues proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen. He afterwards proposed the health of the Governor-General, speaking of him as one to whom the whole colony is greatly indebted. In his most effective speech, it was then proposed by the chairman, "Propriety to the Short-time movement," doing so, he pointed out the great advantages which would be derived from the movement, and concluded with a prayer, without any injury to employers. The toast was drunk with three times three. The Vice-chairman (Mr. Thomas Wray) then gave "Propriety to the Repressive Masonic Society," adding an account of its objects, aims, programme, and present position. Several other short speeches followed, and at last, towards midnight, the meeting, which was a most successful one, passed off to the entire satisfaction of all interested—enlivened as it was by song, sentiment, and music.

...le nous paraît







## GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal

in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

**Barley and Bone-meal.**—Messrs. J. McLean, Sydney, Orange, Oatmeal, and Oatmeal Flour.—Mr. G. W. Crocker, Sydney.

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## THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.

The Reverend R. K. Yeoman, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

This institution, formerly conducted by the Rev. W. H. Service, will be re-opened (O. V.) on the 1st of October next, in the new and commodious premises of St. John's, Newcastle. Mr. Yeoman will then be ready to receive into his family home, where domestic comforts will be the care of Mrs. and Miss Yeoman.

For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. R. K. Yeoman, of St. John's Rectory, Newcastle.

NOTICE.—Mrs. WALKER'S Private Boarding House, corner Princes and Kent streets, begs to announce to her town and country friends, that she has removed to those spacious premises No. 549 (late 553), George-street, opposite the Cathedral, where she will continue to accommodate her boarders, and to conduct a Lady's and a Military Business in the shop part. Reference to the Wesleyan Ministers of the city kindly permitted.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Noticed, deceased.

In the Will of THOMAS CHARLES, late of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, Mrs. MARGARET CHARLES, the widow and executrix named in the will of the above-named deceased, intends to apply to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate, according to the tenor of the said will, may be granted to her as such executrix, as aforesaid.

Dated this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1886.

MICHAEL and GREGG, solicitors for the said executrix, 174, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned discharged soldiers from the 11th Regiment are hereby advised, that their certificates of registry of services for deferred pensions have been received, and are lying at the Brigade Office, No. 5, Bent-street, Sydney, for delivery.

Those men who reside at a distance from Sydney, will apply for their certificates by letter, through a magistrate, to the Major of Brigade.

A receipt for the certificate must accompany the application.

Private Fry, Sydney.

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## EXPOSITION OF SPRING MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, MILLINERY, &c.

are now exhibiting a very beautiful assortment of Spring

Millinery, consisting of

Children's dresses, millinery, &c.

Children's dresses, millinery, &c.

Children's dresses, millinery, &c.

Children's dresses, millinery, &c.

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